



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

has independently observed what had previously been incidentally found, has discovered other related phenomena, and correlated these so as to prove the existence of a second mechanism controlling the circulation of the blood. The heart and arteries may be termed the first mechanism with the function of dividing and propelling the blood to the different body tissues; the "capillariomotor mechanism" finally distributes the blood throughout those minute parts of the tissue which have need for the different substances which it is carrying. The two mechanisms, although commonly functioning in harmony, are thought to be relatively independent of each other.

Dr. Krogh is scarcely forty-five years old. He received his educational and scientific training in Denmark and is a son of whom that country can well be proud. For a number of years after receiving his degree and serving as laboratory assistant to Professor Christian Bohr no suitable teaching or research position opened to him in Denmark. However, he refused to accept such a position in any other country. He made two expeditions to Greenland, the first to study the tension of carbon-dioxide in ocean water and the second to investigate the respiratory metabolism of the Eskimos. Thus, without any laboratory facilities, he literally plunged into research. A study on the expiration of free nitrogen from the body was recognized as so important so as to receive the Seegen Prize of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna. He was appointed a lecturer in physiology under the science faculty of the Copenhagen University in 1908 and was provided with a small laboratory in the fall of 1910. It is in this laboratory that most of his scientific work has been done. A visitor will gain the impression that his laboratory facilities are rather meager as

regards both room and equipment and that he does not have adequate assistance. Certainly it would be a most worth while investment to provide such a man with all the assistance he can comfortably direct. His researches have covered a wide range and have been singularly concise and complete. He is a master technician, a scientific explorer by nature, a skilled interpreter and critic of scientific facts and he has much facility in writing. Most of his recent work is published in English. About his personality there is a quiet humility which strongly attracts advanced students and begets confidence in Dr. Krogh's scientific results. His mental attitude can well be illustrated by a sentence from a recent letter to an American colleague. "The Nobel award came as a perfect surprise to me and when it was first told me by a journalist, I declined to believe it because, in my opinion, my work on the capillaries was so far only a promising beginning."

INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS

In 1912 there was held in London, under the auspices of the Eugenics Education Society, an International Eugenics Congress. A second congress was planned to be held in New York City in 1915 but, on account of the war, plans for the congress were abandoned. In the autumn of 1919, at a meeting of the International Committee of Eugenics held in London, it was agreed to hold the second International Congress in New York City in 1921. A general committee to arrange for this congress was selected by the National Research Council in the spring of 1920, and it is now announced that the Second International Congress of Eugenics will be held in New York City, September 22-28, 1921.

Of this congress Dr. Alexander Graham Bell is honorary president; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president; Mr. Madison Grant, treasurer; Mrs. C. Neville Rolfe (Mrs. Sybil Gotto) honorary secretary; and Dr. C. C. Little, secretary-general. The vice-presidents include Dr. Cesare Arton, Cagliari Italy; Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, Institute for Heredity Investigation, University of Christiania, Norway; Major Leonard Darwin, London; Dr. V. Delfino, Buenos Aires; Dr. E. M. East, Harvard University; M. Gamio, Director Archaeology and Anthropology, Mexico; Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Corado Gini, Rome; Hon. Mr. Justice Frank E. Hodgins, Supreme Court of Ontario; Dr. Frédéric Houssay, Paris; Dr. H. S. Jennings, Johns Hopkins University; G. H. Knibbs, Melbourne; Dr. Herman Lundborg, Upsala; Dr. L. Manouvrier, Paris; M. L. March, Paris; Dr. Jon Alfred Möjen, Christiania; Dr. T. H. Morgan, Columbia University; Dr. R. Pearl, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Edmond Perrier, Paris; Dr. Ernesto Pestalozza, Rome; Dr. V. Guiffrida, Ruggieri, Italy; Professor R. Vogt, University of Copenhagen; and Professor Wille, University of Christiania.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

We record with regret the death of Sherburne Wesley Burnham, professor of practical astronomy in the University of Chicago and astronomer of the Yerkes Observatory; of Charles Henry Fernald, emeritus professor of zoology at Amherst Agricultural College; of Wilhelm von Waldeyer, professor of anatomy

at the University of Berlin, and of Alfred Gabriel Nathorst, the Swedish geologist.

Dr. James Rowland Angell has been elected president of Yale University to succeed Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley at the close of the present university year. Dr. Angell is a son of the late President Angell of the University of Michigan, and a graduate of that university of the class of 1890. He has been professor at the University of Minnesota, professor, dean and acting president of the University of Chicago, chairman of the National Research Council, and president of the Carnegie Corporation. Dr. Angell is a distinguished psychologist, having been president of the American Psychological Association and being a member of the National Academy of Sciences. The Yale Corporation announces that it has endeavored to choose for its head the ablest educational administrator available in the United States, irrespective of the college of his graduation or the place of his residence.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has entered into an agreement with Leland Stanford Jr. University, by which a food research institute is to be established at the university for the intensive study of the problems of production, distribution and consumption of food. The corporation expressed hope that the new organization will in time be known as the Hoover Institute. The corporation will provide \$700,000 for its support for ten years. Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been elected the first director.